DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 473 707 PS 031 081

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHOR | Jelcich, Susan, Ed. |
| TITLE | Maine Kids Count 2003 Data Book. |
| INSTITUTION | Maine Children's Alliance, Augusta. |
| SPONS AGENCY | Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD. |
| PUB DATE | 2003-00-00 |
| NOTE | 29p.; For 2002 Data Book, see ED 463 842. Funding also provided by Anthem Health Plans of Maine, Inc., Fleet, Verizon, the Libra Foundation, and Bangor Daily News. |
| AVAILABLE FROM | Maine Children's Alliance, 303 State Street, Augusta, ME 04330-7037 ($12, for additional copies). Tel: 207-623-1868; Fax: 207-626-3302; e-mail: mainekids@mekids.org; Web site: http://www.mekids.org. |
| PUB TYPE | Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141) |
| EDRS PRICE | EDRS Price MF01/PC02 Plus Postage. |
| DESCRIPTORS | Adolescents; Birth Weight; Births to Single Women; Child Health; Child Welfare; *Children; *Counties; Demography; Disabilities; Dropout Rate; Early Parenthood; Economic Status; Educational Indicators; Elementary Secondary Education; Family Environment; Family Violence; Health Insurance; Infant Mortality; Infants; Mental Health; Mortality Rate; Poverty; Prenatal Care; *Social Indicators; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Suicide; Tables (Data); *Trend Analysis; Unemployment; Violence; Welfare Recipients; *Well Being; Working Poor; Youth Problems |
| IDENTIFIERS | Arrests; Child Mortality; *Indicators; *Maine; School Lunch Program |

ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book details statewide trends in the well-being of Maine's children. The statistical portrait is based on indicators in the areas of physical and mental health, including insurance enrollment, adolescent health and safety, and child welfare; social and economic status, including poverty, unemployment, and teen pregnancies; and education and child care, including graduation and dropout rates, and early childhood staff characteristics. The first part of the data book presents data for the state as a whole for each indicator, with national data for comparison. The second part presents county profiles for each indicator. Indicators showing improvement include the number of children uninsured, the teen pregnancy rate, and arrests of children for violent crime. Indicators showing mixed progress include a declining overall child poverty rate, but a rising number of children in low-income families; an increase in employed mothers, but a decrease in jobs paying a livable wage; and an unacceptably large number of uninsured children with working parents. Measures needing immediate attention are teen motor vehicle crashes, an increasing child and teen suicide rate, and increasing number of child abuse and neglect reports. The data book concludes with definitions and sources. (HTH)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 473 707

# Maine Kids Count

## 2003 Data Book

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Elinor Goldberg
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
1

Maine's only comprehensive report of the physical, social, economic and educational well-being of Maine children

PS031081

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

# Table of Contents


Introduction ..... 1

What is Maine Kids Count? ..... 2

How to Use this Book ..... 2

Indicators at a Glance ..... 3

Physical and Mental Health ..... 4

Social and Economic Status ..... 8

Education and Child Care ..... 12

County Profiles ..... 16

Definitions and Sources of Data ..... 20



**The production of the 2003 Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book was directed by:**

Lynn Davey, Ph.D.
*KIDS COUNT Director*
Maine Children's Alliance

**Production support provided by**

Bonnie Colfer
*Administrative Assistant*
Maine Children's Alliance

**Editing by**

Susan Jelcich
*Freelance Writer and Editor*
jelcich@yahoo.com

**Book Design by**

Sharon Pieniak
Bluecat Media: Portland, Maine
www.bluecatmedia.com
sharon@bluecatmedia.com



## Maine Children's Alliance Staff

ELINOR GOLDBERG
*Executive Director*

G. DEAN CROCKER
*Ombudsman/Children's Mental Health Project Consultant*

LYNN DAVEY, PH.D.
*KIDS COUNT Director*

BONNIE COLFER
*Administrative Assistant*

AUBRIE GRIDLEY
*Health Policy Coordinator*

MARINA DE LUNE
*Dental Project Coordinator*

CHRIS KERR
*Resource Center Intern*

## Maine Children's Alliance Board of Directors

DAVID BRAGDON
*Communications Director, Maine Science and Technology Foundation*

MARIBETH CANNING
*Vice Chair of Fund Development, MaineGeneral Medical Center*

GAIL CHASE
*State Auditor*

DANA F. CONNORS
*Maine State Chamber of Commerce*

NANCY DESISTO
*Consultant*

NORMA DREYFUS, MD
*Retired Pediatrician, Board Maine Chapter of AAP*

GARY FITTS
*Human Resources Director, Cianbro*

JANE GILBERT
*Human Resources Director, Department of Transportation*

ELIZABETH GREENSTEIN
*President, Fleet of Maine*

JAMES LAGASSE
*Vice President and CTO, Kennebec Savings Bank*

MARJORIE M. MEDD

CHARLES O'LEARY
*Retired, Maine AFL/CIO*

NEIL ROLDE

JACK ROSSER
*Chairman of the Board, Spurwink Institute*

CHERYL LEE RUST
*Owner, Le Garage Restaurant*

DIANNE STETSON
*Zero to Three*

PETE THIBODEAU
*President, Jobs for Maine's Graduates*

BONNIE TITCOMB LEWIS
*Director of Advancement, Mitchell Institute*

CELESTE VIGER
*Community Relations Manager, Verizon*

RICHARD WARREN
*Publisher, Bangor Daily News*


*Cover photo by Kathy VanGorder*

*Back cover photo by Dean Abramson*

# Introduction

The Maine KIDS COUNT Data Book is now in its ninth edition, having tracked the well-being of Maine children since 1994. Each year, we call attention to the most significant trends in children's physical and mental health, social and economic status, early care and education. When trying to make sense of these trends, we must examine the entire context of children's lives; development is not only influenced by the health of the family, but the health of the community. What is clear is that neither the positive trends nor the areas of concern we highlight occur arbitrarily; trends can be linked reliably to areas of either focus or neglect in public policy and public attention.

In the past several years, we have been fortunate to celebrate the success of child outcomes due to expanded public resources, such as increased health insurance coverage for children and families, declining teen pregnancy, higher rates of prenatal care and low infant mortality. Today, however, we face significant deficits in the state budget; declining state revenues, as well as cuts in federal aid, are forcing our lawmakers to consider cuts of unparalleled depth to essential services and supports that Maine people have fought hard to create and sustain.

At the same time, we face increasing income inequality, rising unemployment, and a scarcity of federal policy initiatives aimed at improving the financial self-sufficiency of working families. In Maine, over one third (35%) of children live in low-income families; in most cases, parents are working year-round but do not earn wages sufficient to provide for their families' basic needs. This is of grave concern because, perhaps better than any other single indicator, family economic security predicts a child's well-being throughout all stages of development. As we question our trust in the free market's ability to ensure equal opportunity, it is especially important that we require government accountability in the effective and socially-just use of our tax dollars. In their budget deliberations, it is essential that lawmakers address existing inequalities in our tax system.

A recent report by the non-partisan Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy entitled "Who Pays?" examined the tax systems of all states, and revealed that in Maine, the system is not working fairly for all people. The poor and middle class in Maine pay larger shares of their total income in taxes than do the wealthiest 1% of the population (see data on p.9). The poorest Maine families – those earning less than $15,000 – pay 10% of their total income in state and local taxes, after federal offset, while the wealthiest 1% - those earning an average of $477,000 – pay 6.8%. The study found that although Maine's state income tax has many progressive features, such as the low-income property tax circuit breaker and the earned income tax credit, the benefits to low-income taxpayers are outweighed by the burden of our consumptive taxes. Steps can be taken to ensure that all Maine children and their families have equal access to opportunity and self-sufficiency.

Photo by Kathy VanGorder

In our children, we possess a currency that measures beyond the accounting of dollars and cents. Maine children must have access to every opportunity to enrich their lives and nurture their talents; our hope for the future lies solely with them. As our elected officials take on the difficult task of balancing the state budget, we remind them that fiscal responsibility and a wise investment in our future are one and the same.

Lynn Davey

Lynn Davey, *Kids Count Director*

*"Many things we need can wait, the child cannot.*
*Now is the time his bones are being formed,*
*his blood is being made, his mind is being developed.*
*To him we cannot say 'tomorrow,' his name is today."*

*Gabriela Mistral*

## What is Maine Kids Count?

Maine KIDS COUNT, a project of the Maine Children's Alliance, is part of the national KIDS COUNT network, a state-by-state effort funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation to track the status of children across the United States. The principal activity of KIDS COUNT is the publication of the Data Book, which provides the most up-to-date data on the social, economic, physical and educational well-being of children in Maine. Through the publication of the annual data book, we seek to 1) increase public awareness of the status of children across the state, and 2) enrich discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all of Maine's children.

The indicators reported in the Data Book have all met the following criteria for inclusion:

- the indicator must be from a reliable source
- the indicator must be available and consistent over time
- the indicator must be easily understandable to the public
- the indicator must reflect an important outcome or measure of children's well-being
- the indicators, as a group, should represent children of all ages

Photo by Kathy VanGordon

## How to Use This Book

In order to both assess our present standing and evaluate our progress over time, it is essential to understand what is being measured and how. The DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES section, in the back of the book, provides a comprehensive definition of each indicator, an explanation of how and by whom it is collected and measured, as well as web addresses with direct links to data and data sources.

For every indicator in the book, we report a number and a percentage or rate. We certainly like to know the number of children represented by any indicator. It is essential to present the indicators as percents or rates in order to enable comparison between groups of different population size (i.e. different counties).

### CALCULATING RATES

Percentages and rates are measures of the probability of an event. They both take into account the total population of children who could experience that event. Rates that include a "%" sign are percents, or rates per 100 events. Other rates are expressed per 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000 events. The generic formula for calculating rates or percents is:

$$\frac{\text{(number of occurrences)} \times \text{(base rate)}}{\text{population}}$$

There are 36,580 students in Maine with disabilities; that translates to a rate of 160.4 students with disabilities per 1,000.

That rate was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{(36,580 students with disabilities)} \times \text{(1000)}}{\text{227,958 students in Maine schools}} = 160.4$$

We could also report that as 16% of all Maine students (the rate per 100 students).

# Indicators at a Glance

Photo by Kathy VanGorder

**MEASURES SHOWING IMPROVEMENT:**

- The number of uninsured children continues to decline: the most recent data indicate that, on average, **7% of Maine children were uninsured** during the years 2000-2002, a 50% decline from the 1995-1999 average of 14%. Research indicates that the decline is due largely to increasing enrollments in public health insurance programs (i.e. MaineCare).
- The **teen pregnancy** rate declined to a low of 8.2 in 2000; the rate was 14.6 in 1990 (per 1,000 young women age 10-17).
- **Arrests of children for violent crime** have decreased 14% since last year (a rate of 1 per 1,000 children in 2001).

**MEASURES SHOWING MIXED PROGRESS:**

**The economic picture in Maine continues to be a concern.**

- While the **child poverty** rate continues to decline (from 14.6% of all children in 1998 to 13.7% in 2000), the number of children in **low-income families**[1] continues to rise; in 2000, 35% of all Maine children, or 103,673 children, lived in low-income families.
- Maine ranks in the top ten nationally in the percentage of employed women with children: **81% of women with school-age (6-17 years) children are employed; 70% of women with children under age 6 are employed**. At the same time, the percent of jobs that pay a livable wage has been stagnant for the past three years. In 2001, a livable wage in Maine equaled an annual salary of $21,402; **only 67% of all jobs in Maine paid a salary of at least $21,402**[2].
- While the numbers of uninsured children have declined significantly in recent years, there are still an estimated **21,000 uninsured children in Maine, 95% of whom have working parents**. Further, 57% of currently uninsured children are eligible for MaineCare, but are not enrolled.

**MEASURES NEEDING IMMEDIATE ATTENTION:**

- **Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death in teens age 15-19.** On average, Maine loses the equivalent of an entire classroom of teens to motor vehicle crashes each year; 23 young people lost their lives in 2000. Most motor vehicle crashes are **not** alcohol-related, but are due to driver inexperience and risky driving behavior.
- Suicide is the second leading cause of death among children and teens age 10-19. The **child and teen suicide rate has increased 15%** since last year's report (up from 6.1 per 100,000 children age 10-19 to 7.0). In 2000 alone, suicide accounted for 1 in 4 of all deaths of adolescents age 15-19.
- In 2000, **4,279 Maine children** were substantiated by the Department of Human Services as **victims of child abuse and neglect** (14.6 per 1,000 children); 61% of these victims are under age 8. In addition, an increasing number of reports received by the Department warranted Child Protective Services, and increasing numbers are being investigated by contracted agencies.

[1] KIDS COUNT defines "low-income" as twice the poverty threshold or below (< 200% of poverty). In 2000, the poverty threshold for a family of four was $17,603. Thus, "low-income" represents income of less than $35,206 per year for a family of four.

[2] The Maine Economic Growth Council considers an annual livable wage to be 185% of the federal poverty threshold for a family of two (assuming a single-wage earner). The 2001 poverty threshold for a family of two was $11,569. Thus, a livable wage is an annual salary of (185% x $11,569) $21,402.

# Physical and Mental Health

**FACT** | **Although indicators of prenatal care, immunizations, infant and child mortality, and rates of insured children are all positive, only Franklin county meets the nation's average physician-to-population ratio.**

*Photo by Dean Abramson*

| | MAINE | | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| | State Number | Rate or Percent | Rate or Percent |
| **CHILD HEALTH / HEALTH INSURANCE** | | | |
| Children without health insurance, 1999-2001 | 21,000 | 7% | 12% |
| Low-income uninsured children, 1999-2001 | 12,000 | 57% | 64% |
| Immunizations of children age 19-35 months, 2001 | | 83.3% | 78.6% |
| Well child clinic visits, SFY 2002 | 321 | | |
| TOTAL Recipients of WIC benefits, 2002 | 41,238 | | |
| *Women* | *10,725* | | |
| *Infants and Children (as % of all children under age 5)* | *30,513* | *43%* | |
| **MENTAL HEALTH** | | | |
| Hospital discharges of children for attempted suicide, 2001; rate per 1,000 children age 0-19 | 173 | 0.5 | |
| TOTAL Hospital discharges of children for mental health or substance abuse diagnoses, 2001; rate per 1,000 children age 0-19 | 2,203 | 6.6 | |
| *Mental Health Discharges* | *1,954* | | |
| *Substance Abuse Discharges* | *249* | | |

## Charges for Inpatient Hospitalizations

**Children Age 0-17, 2001**

| PAYER | ALL DISCHARGES | MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISCHARGES | MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AS % OF ALL DISCHARGES |
|---|---|---|---|
| Medicaid | $71,543,536.00 | $28,054,704.00 | 39.2% |
| Military | $3,094,996.00 | $578,454.00 | 18.7% |
| Commercial Payers | $71,449,302.00 | $7,966,195.00 | 11% |
| Charity | $1,108.00 | - | 0.0% |
| Self-Pay | $3,266,788.00 | $453,753.00 | 13.9% |
| Unknown | $713,601.00 | $17,241.00 | 2.4% |
| **STATEWIDE TOTAL** | **$150,069,331.00** | **$37,070,347.00** | **24.7%** |

## Inpatient

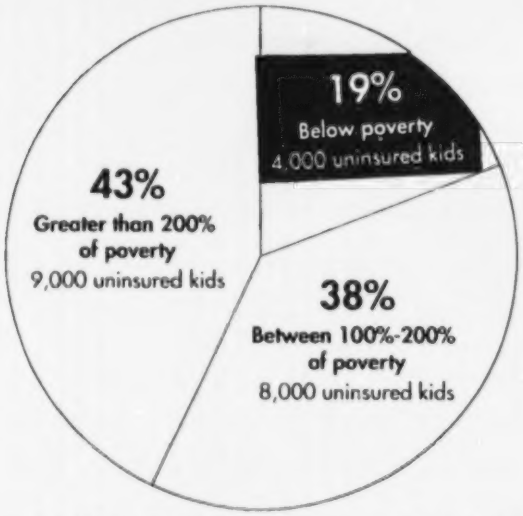
**Top 10 Diagnosis Codes, 2001**
**Age Group 13-17**

| CODE | DESCRIPTION | DISCHARGES |
|---|---|---|
| 296 | Affective psychoses | 624 |
| 540 | Acute appendicitis | 165 |
| 309 | Adjustment reaction | 116 |
| 664 | Trauma to perineal laceration | 77 |
| 311 | Depressive disorder, not elsewhere classified | 72 |
| V58 | Encounter for Other and Unspecified Aftercare | 64 |
| 312 | Disturbance of conduct, not elsewhere classified | 60 |
| 965 | Poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics | 53 |
| 300 | Neurotic disorders | 44 |
| 555 | Regional enteritis | 43 |

*(Summarized by 3-digit code)*

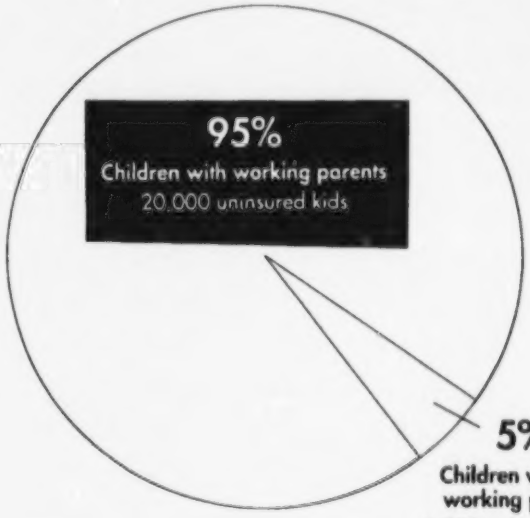
*SOURCE: Maine Health Data Organization, Special Data Run*

**Uninsured Population by Family Income Level, 2000-2002**
(21,000 uninsured children age 0-18)




NOTE: The 12,000 kids below 200% of poverty are eligible for Maine Care

**Parental Work Status of Maine's Uninsured Children, 2000-2002**
(21,000 uninsured children age 0-18)



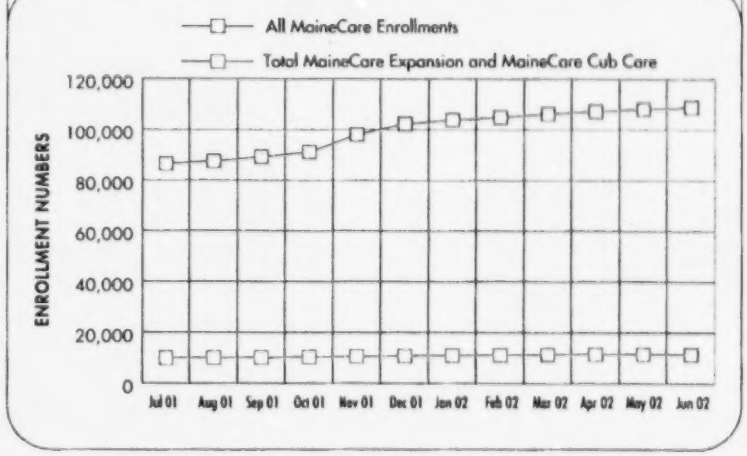

*SOURCE: 2000-2002 Average of Census Bureau's Annual March Current Population Survey*

**FACT** Children who are uninsured are less likely to receive regular preventive medical care, are more likely to use the emergency room as a source of health care, and are more likely to go without prescription medication when necessary.

**FACT** The leading diagnosis of all inpatient hospitalizations of children age 6-17 is Affective Psychosis, which includes major depressive disorder, manic disorder and bipolar disorder.

**FACT** Five of the 10 leading diagnoses for inpatient hospitalizations of Maine kids age 13-17 are for mental health diagnoses.

**MAINECARE ENROLLMENTS OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17, SFY 2002**

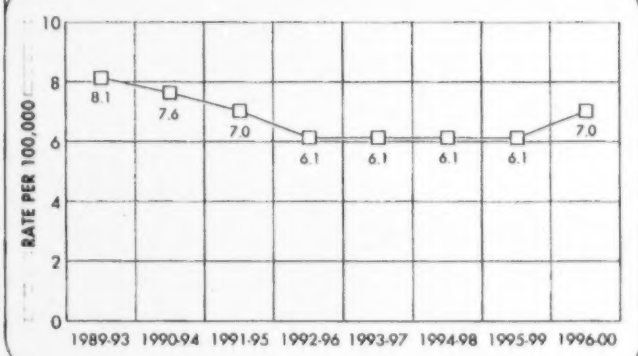



SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Medical Services, MaineCare Decision Support System, special data run.

| ADOLESCENT HEALTH AND SAFETY | MAINE State Number | MAINE Rate or Percent | NATIONAL Rate or Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 2001, High school students reporting: | | | |
| Alcohol use within past 30 days | | 48% | 50% |
| Marijuana use within past 30 days | | 27% | 27% |
| Cigarette smoking within past 30 days | | 25% | 35% |
| At least one suicide attempt in the last year | | 9% | 8% |
| Sexually active students who reported using a condom during last intercourse | | 52% | 58% |
| Gonorrhea cases, 2001; rate per 1,000 children age 10-19 | 33 | 0.2 | |
| Chlamydia cases, 2001; rate per 1,000 children age 10-19 | 526 | 2.9 | |
| Children and adolescents using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers, 2001; rate per 1,000 | | | |
| Children age 0-14 | 283 | 1.2 | |
| Adolescents age 15-19 | 1,454 | 16.2 | |
| Children in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury, 2001; children age 0-19 | 4,243 | 17.4% | |
| OUI arrests, 2001 (drivers under age 20); rate per 1,000 | 1302 | 28.8 | |
| OUI license suspensions, 2001 (drivers under age 20); rate per 1,000 | | | |
| *DMV administrative suspension* | 378 | 8.4 | |
| *Court suspensions* | 206 | 4.6 | |
| OUI convictions, 2001 (drivers under age 20); rate per 1,000 | 192 | 4.2 | |

**FACT** **From 1998 to 2000 there were 588 children age 0-19 hospitalized for injuries sustained in motor vehicle crashes (78% of whom were teens age 15-19). The average medical charges amounted to $18,727 per hospitalization; total medical charges for these 588 hospitalizations were $11,012,041.**

## CHILD AND TEEN SUICIDES




*Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics*

## Leading Cause of Death, 2000

Children age 15-19

| CAUSE | # OF DEATHS |
|---|---|
| Unintentional injury | 29 |
| Suicide | 14 |
| Malignant Neoplasms | 3 |
| Congenital Anomalies | 2 |
| Homicide | 2 |
| Benign Neoplasms | 1 |
| Influenza & Pneumonia | 1 |
| TOTAL DEATHS: | 52 |

*SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Injury Mortality Reports 1999-2000. Data are available online at: http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate10.html*

### UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES

| CAUSE | # OF DEATHS |
|---|---|
| Motor Vehicle Traffic | 23 |
| Poisoning | 3 |
| Natural/Environment | 1 |
| Other Transport | 1 |
| Struck by or Against | 1 |

**FACT** **Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of injury and death for adolescents age 15-19.**

| CHILD WELFARE | MAINE State Number | MAINE Rate or Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Children age 0-17 in Department of Human Services care or custody, December, 2002; rate per 1,000 children age 0-17 | 2,888 | 9.6 |
| Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims; rate per 1,000 children age 0-17, 2001 | 4,279 | 14.2 |
| TOTAL Reports alleging child abuse and neglect that were received by Child Protective Services, calendar year 2001 | 15,794 | 100% |
| Number of reports screened out (did not warrant Child Protective Services) | 5,894 | 37% |
| Number of reports that warranted Child Protective Services | 9,900 | 63% |
| *Cases assigned to Child Protective Services* | *4,794* | *48%* |
| *Cases which were assigned to a contract agency* | *4,901* | *50%* |
| *Cases not assigned to Child Protective Services due to lack of resources* | *205* | *2%* |
| TOTAL Case assessments completed by CPS in 2001 (includes those that may have been reported in the previous calendar year) | 4,728 | 100% |
| *Cases substantiated* | *2,296* | *50%* |
| *Cases unsubstantiated* | *2,265* | *50%* |

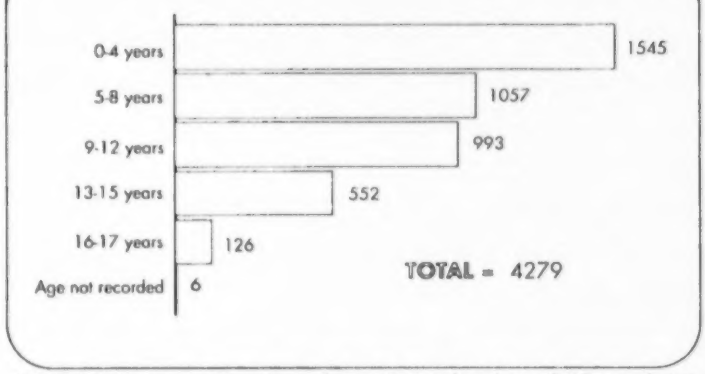
## Children in DHS Care or Custody

Children age 0-17, as of December 2002

| IN-STATE, COUNTY | # OF CHILDREN |
|---|---|
| Androscoggin | 170 |
| Aroostook | 247 |
| Cumberland | 531 |
| Franklin | 36 |
| Hancock | 98 |
| Kennebec | 234 |
| Knox | 39 |
| Lincln | 47 |
| Oxford | 106 |
| Penobscot | 402 |
| Piscataquis | 58 |
| Sagadahoc | 22 |
| Somerset | 218 |
| Waldo | 57 |
| Washington | 113 |
| York | 364 |
| Unknown | 5 |
| **IN-STATE TOTAL** | **2,747** |
| **OUT-OF-STATE TOTAL** | **138** |
| **OUT-OF-COUNTRY TOTAL** | **3** |
| **TOTAL CHILDREN IN CARE** | **2,888** |

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services*

## SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT VICTIMS BY AGE, 2001




*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, Child Protective Services.*

**FACT** **The majority of child abuse and neglect referrals are made by school personnel, social services personnel, law enforcement and mental health professionals.**

**FACT** **In 2001, substantiated victims of child abuse and neglect were most often victimized by neglect (39%), followed by emotional abuse (33%), physical abuse (16%) and sexual abuse (12%).**

# Social and Economic Status

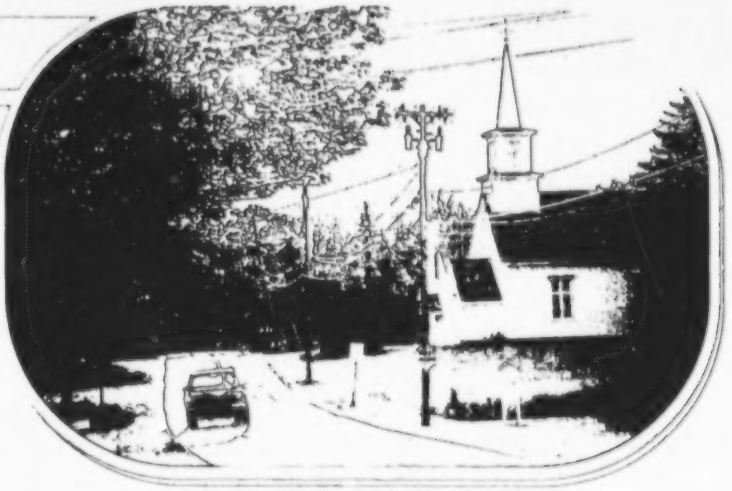
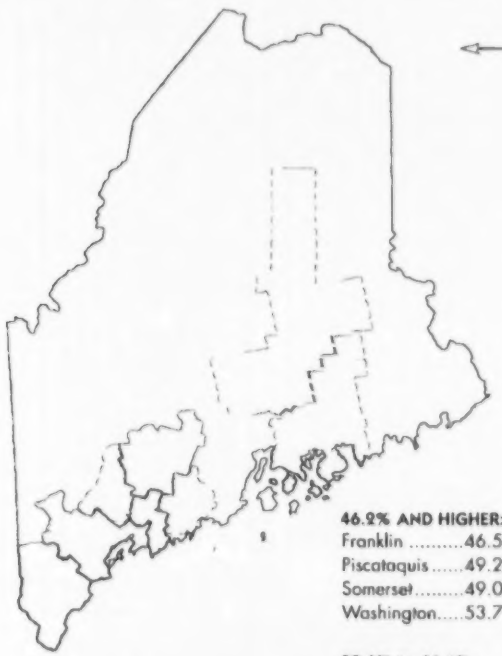


*Photo by Dean Abramson*

**FACT** While poverty has declined, the number of children in low-income families (twice the poverty level or below) has increased: 35% of all Maine children live in families who struggle to make ends meet.

## CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES
(as % of all children) 2000



**DEFINITION**

**Children in low-income families**
Percent of children age 0-17 who live in families with incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold (<200% of poverty). In 2000, the poverty threshold for a family of four was $17,603. Thus, "low-income" would represent income of less than $35,206 for a family of four.

*SOURCE: Census 2000*

- ☐ 46.2% and higher
- ☐ 39.4% to 46.1%
- ☐ 36.4% to 39.3%
- ☐ 36.3% and lower
- ☐ No data available

**46.2% AND HIGHER:**
Franklin .....46.5%
Piscataquis .....49.2%
Somerset.....49.0%
Washington.....53.7%

**39.4% to 46.1%**
Aroostook .....45.7%
Knox .....40.0%
Oxford .....41.8%
Waldo.....45.2%

**36.4% to 39.3%**
Androscoggin..36.4%
Hancock .....37.7%
Lincoln.....37.4%
Penobscot .....38.5%

**36.3% and lower**
Cumberland ....25.1%
Kennebec.....36.1%
Sagadahoc .....33.3%
York .....26.8%

## MAINE MOMS AT WORK

Maine ranks 23rd nationally in the percentage of women who work:

59.8% of females age 16+ are employed

**BUT...**

Maine ranks 10th in the percentage of *women with children* who work:

66.6% of mothers with children under age 17 are employed

69.6% of mothers with children under age 6 are employed

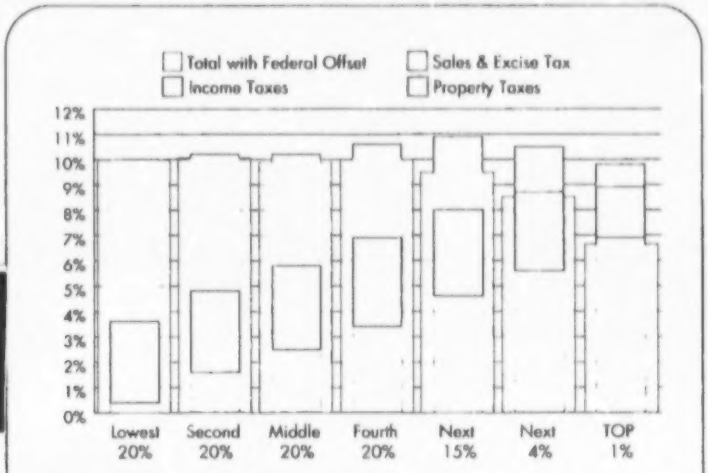
81.3% of mothers with school-age children (age 6-17) are employed

| | MAINE State Number | MAINE Rate or Percent | NATIONAL Rate or Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FAMILY INCOME** | | | |
| Children age 0-17 living in homeless or emergency shelters, July, 2002; rate per 1,000 children age 0-17 | 481 | 1.6 | |
| Children in single-parent families, three-year average, 1998-2000 | | 28% | 27% |
| Jobs that pay a livable wage, 2001 | 399,894 | 67% | |
| **INCOME SUPPORTS** | | | |
| Families headed by mothers receiving child support or alimony, 3-year average, 1998-2000 | | 61% | 35% |
| Child support enforcement, cases with collection, 2001 | 42,089 | 67% | 43.7% |
| State TANF and Food Stamp maximum benefit level; as a percent of the Federal Poverty Guideline, 2001 | $851/month | 68.0% | |

## TAX BURDEN

**FACT** **State and local personal income and property taxes, unlike sales and excise taxes, are allowed as itemized deductions in computing federal income taxes. This means that federal itemizers can effectively export part of their state tax burden to the federal government. This has a significant impact on the real tax burdens facing wealthier state taxpayers.**

### TOTAL TAX BURDEN
### STATE AND LOCAL TAXES 2002
**Shares of family income for non-elderly taxpayers**



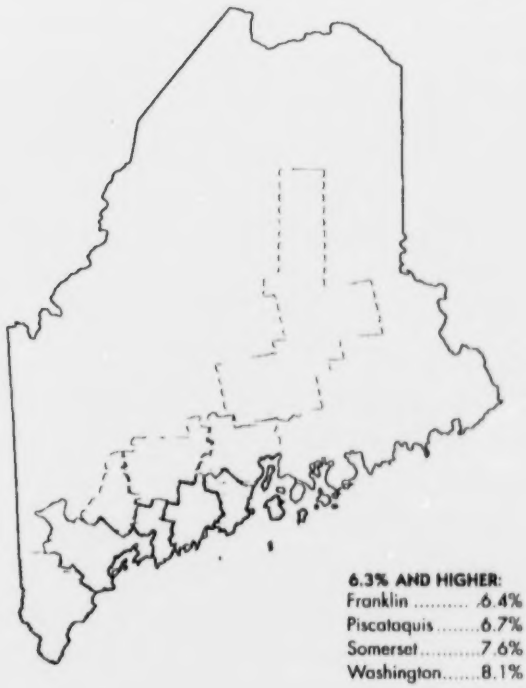

*Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy*

| Income Group | Lowest 20% | Second 20% | Middle 20% | Fourth 20% | Top 20% Next 15% | Top 20% Next 4% | Top 20% TOP 1% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Income Range** | Less than $15,000 | $15,000 - $26,000 | $26,000 - $40,000 | $40,000 - $63,000 | $63,000 - $116,000 | $116,000 - $262,000 | $262,000 - or more |
| **Average Income in Group** | $9,400 | $20,300 | $32,800 | $49,900 | $80,100 | $156,600 | $477,400 |
| Sales & Excise Taxes | 6.4% | 5.4% | 4.4% | 3.7% | 2.9% | 1.8% | 0.9% |
| Property Taxes | 3.2% | 3.2% | 3.3% | 3.5% | 3.4% | 3.1% | 2.0% |
| Income Taxes | 0.4% | 1.6% | 2.5% | 3.4% | 4.6% | 5.6% | 6.9% |
| **TOTAL TAXES** | 10.0% | 10.3% | 10.2% | 10.5% | 10.9% | 10.5% | 9.7% |
| **TOTAL AFTER FEDERAL OFFSET** | 10.0% | 10.2% | 9.9% | 10.0% | 9.5% | 8.5% | 6.8% |

*NOTE: Table shows 2002 tax law at 2000 income levels.*

| | MAINE | | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| **POVERTY** | State Number | Rate or Percent | Rate or Percent |
| Children under age 5 in poverty, 2000 | 11,218 | 16.2% | 18.2% |
| Children in poverty, 2000 | 40,171 | 13.7% | 16.6% |
| **UNEMPLOYMENT** | | | |
| Unemployment rate, 2001 | 27,100 | 4.0% | 4.8% |
| Jnemployed persons age 16-19, 2001 | 5,000 | 13.2% | |

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
### 2001



**6.3% AND HIGHER:**
Franklin .....6.4%
Piscataquis .....6.7%
Somerset .....7.6%
Washington .....8.1%

**4.2% to 6.2%**
Aroostook .....4.4%
Hancock .....4.5%
Oxford .....6.0%

**3.5% to 4.1%**
Androscoggin ....4.1%
Kennebec .....4.0%
Penobscot .....4.1%
Waldo .....4.0%
York .....3.6%

**3.4% and lower**
Cumberland .....2.3%
Knox .....2.9%
Lincoln .....2.9%
Sagadahoc .....3.2%

- 6.3% and higher
- 4.2% to 6.2%
- 3.5% to 4.1%
- 3.4% and lower
- No data available

**DEFINITION**

**Unemployment Rate**

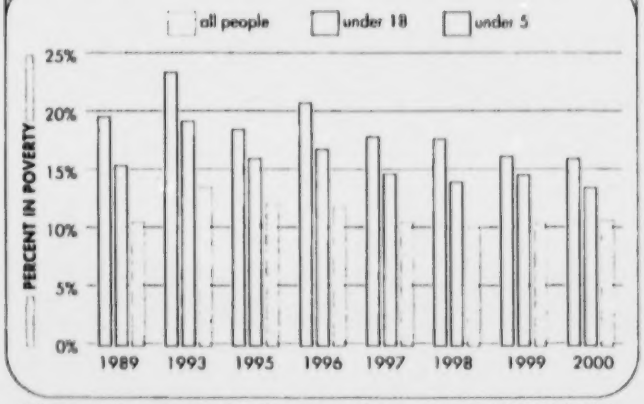
Unemployed persons age 16 and over, annual average, 2000: The sum of the number of unemployed people age 16 and over each month of the year 2000, divided by 12. Percent is the average number of people in the civilian labor force divided by the average number of unemployed people.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Labor Market Information Services, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS). "Civilian Labor Force for Maine and Counties, 2000: http://www.state.me.us/labor/lmis/reports/edrg/mecty00.html*

**FACT** **Unemployment increased 14% from 2000 to 2001. Thirteen of Maine's sixteen counties experienced rising unemployment.**

**FACT** **One-third of all jobs in Maine fail to pay an annual salary of at least $21,402.**

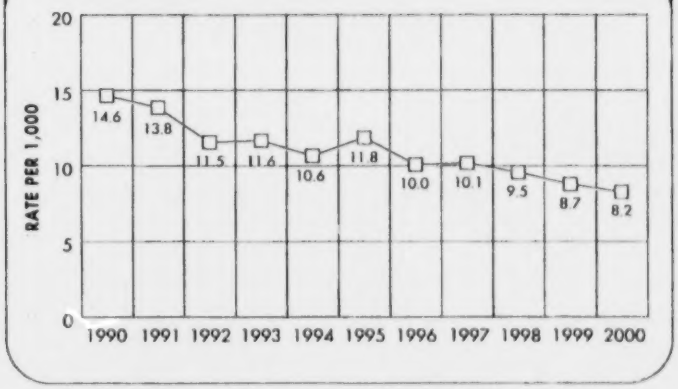
## CHILDREN IN POVERTY, 2000




*SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 1993-1999 data; U.S. Census 2000, 2000 data.*

| TEEN PREGNANCY | MAINE State Number | MAINE Rate or Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Births to single teenaged mothers, 2000 (as % of total live births) | 1,107 | 8.1% |
| Births to married teenaged mothers, 2000 (as % of total live births) | 165 | 1.2% |
| Repeat teen pregnancies, 2000 (as % of total teen pregnancies) | 506 | 28% |

## TEEN PREGNANCY RATE (AGE 10-17)




SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics

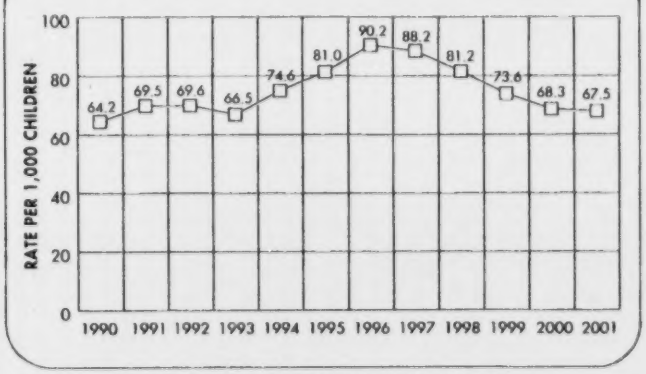
**FACT** | **Maine has experienced one of the most precipitous declines in teen pregnancy in the nation, falling 44% from 1990 to 2000.**

## CRIME TRENDS

**FACT** | **Arrests of children for crimes against persons (a subset of the total arrest data below) decreased 14% between 2000 and 2001.**

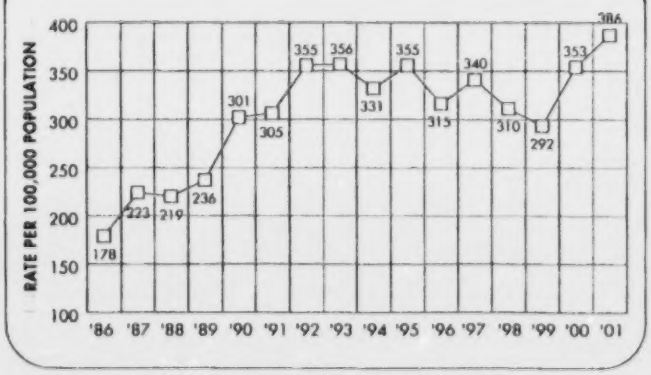
**FACT** | **Domestic assaults increased 9% between 2000 and 2001.**

## ARRESTS OF CHILDREN AGE 10-17




Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

## REPORTED DOMESTIC ASSAULTS




Source: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports

# Education and Child Care

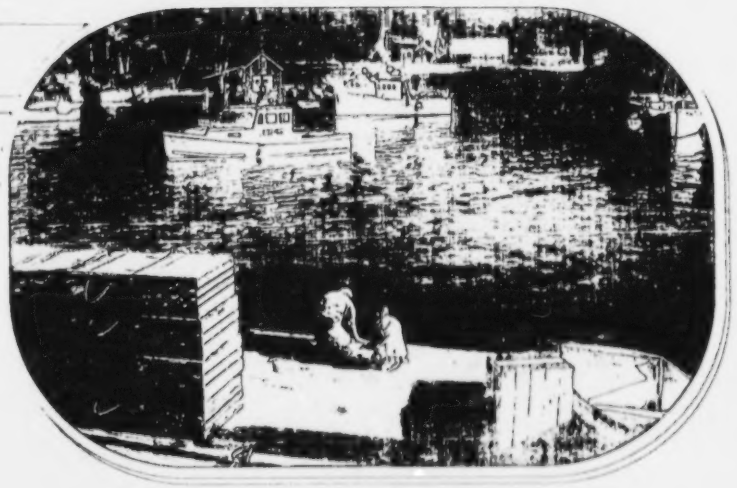
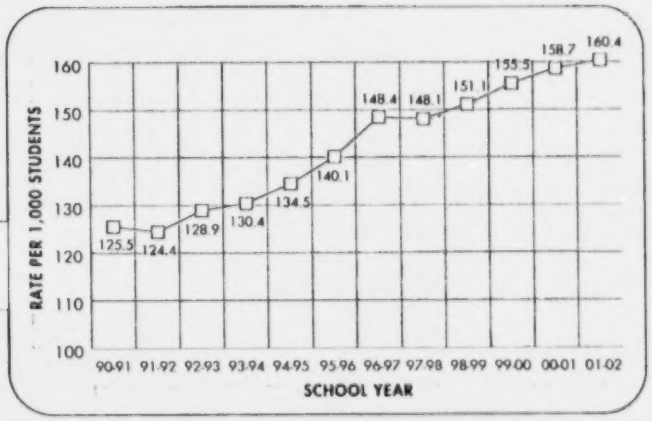


*Photo by Dean Abramson*

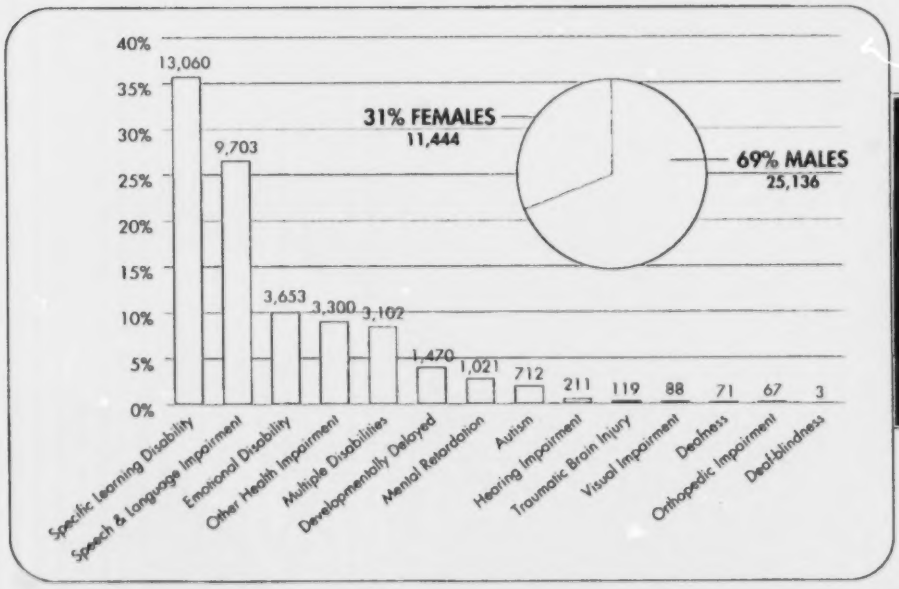
**FACT** The number of students identified with disabilities requiring special education services has been steadily on the rise, both in Maine and nationally, for the past 20 years.

In 2001, 16% of all students enrolled in school were in need of special education services.

## INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES
### AGE 3-21




*SOURCE: Maine Department of Education, Division of Special Services*




## INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES AGE 3-21 BY GENDER AND DISABILITY

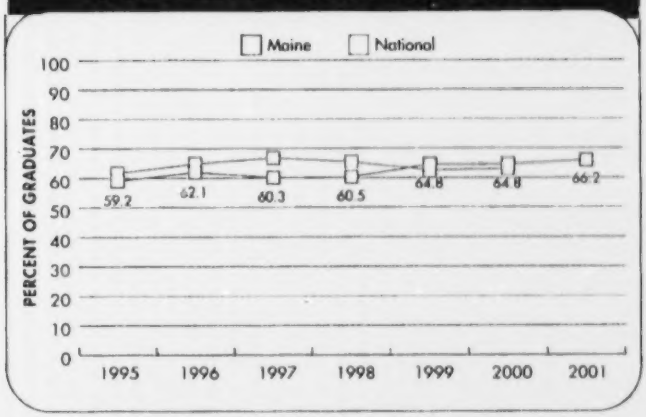
### 2001-2002 SCHOOL YEAR

### 36,580 TOTAL

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Education, Division of Special Services*

| | MAINE | | NATIONAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| | State Number | Rate or Percent | Rate or Percent |
| **DROPOUTS** | | | |
| TOTAL High School dropouts, 2000-2001 school year | 2,054 | 3.07% | 4.8% |
| *Public High School dropouts* | *1,929* | *3.14%* | |
| *Selected Private High School dropouts (with 60% or more publicly-funded students)* | *125* | *2.33%* | |
| High School completion rate, Class of 2001 | 12,575 | 85.9% | |
| **COLLEGE PLANS** | | | |
| TOTAL High School graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 2000-2001 school year | 9,851 | 68.2% | 63.3% |
| *Public High School graduates* | *8,382* | *66.2%* | |
| *Selected private High School graduates (with 60% or more publicly-funded students)* | *798* | *69.8%* | |
| *Private High School graduates* | *671* | *89.5%* | |

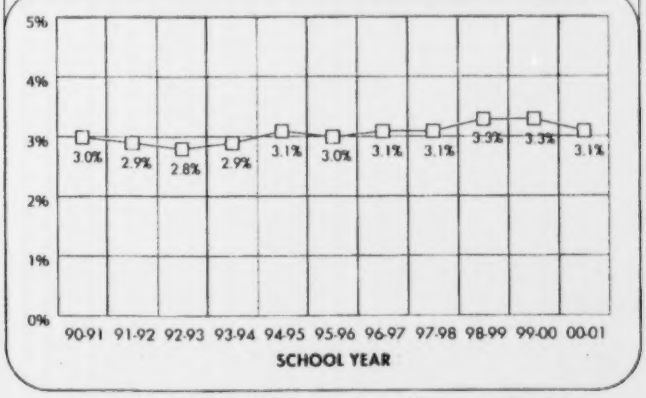
## PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PLANNING TO ATTEND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION




Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information

**FACT** Maine's rate of high school graduates immediately transitioning to college (66%) has been increasing since the mid 1990s, and now exceeds the 2000 national average (63%).

## PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS




Source: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information

**FACT** Maine continues to sustain one of the lowest high school dropout rates in the country; the rate has hovered around 3% for the past decade.

## MAINE LICENSED CHILD CARE CENTERS

### Staff Salaries

| | Average annual salary | Average hourly wage |
|---|---|---|
| Center Director | $27,570 | $12.78 |
| Head or lead teachers | $21,139 | $9.82 |
| Teachers | $15,281 | $8.99 |
| Teacher assistants | $12,008 | $7.76 |
| Teacher aids | $10,551 | $7.55 |

### Educational Attainment

**Associates degree or less***

| | |
|---|---|
| Center Director | 45% |
| Head or lead teachers | 62% |
| Teachers | 78% |
| Teacher assistants | 86% |
| Teacher aids | 94% |

* Highest level of educational attainment. Includes: AA in any field, Child Development Associates (CDA), High School Diploma/GED, Less than high school diploma.

### Benefits

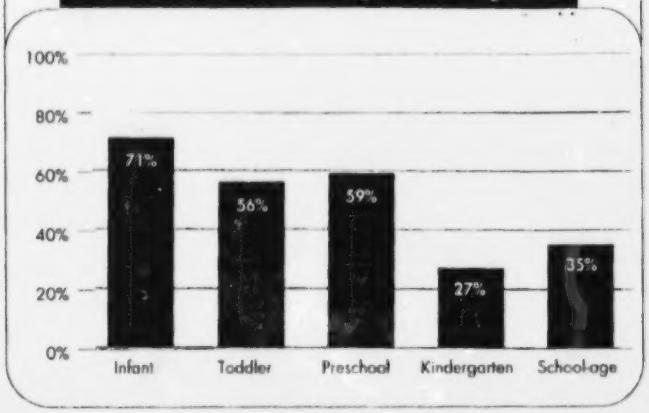
**Percentage of centers that offer these benefits to all staff:**

| | All Full-time staff | All Part-time staff |
|---|---|---|
| Health Insurance | 64% | 16% |
| Dental Insurance | 40% | 13% |
| Disability Insurance | 43% | 17% |
| Retirement Plan | 47% | 20% |
| Paid Vacation | 73% | 29% |
| Paid sick time/personal day | 70% | 31% |

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Child Care and Head Start; "Maine Child Care Market Rate and Workforce Study, September 2002"*

### WAITING LISTS

**Centers that serve the age group identified and have children of those ages on waiting lists**




*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Child Care and Head Start; "Maine Child Care Market Rate and Workforce Study, September 2002"*

**FACT** **Only Center Directors earn an average annual salary that amounts to a livable wage ($27,570). None of the teaching staff earns a livable wage salary.**

**FACT** **2002 survey of Maine child care centers found that 34% of centers have some form of accreditation. Most have Head Start Program of Quality or Excellence accreditation; only 6% of centers have NAEYC (National Association for the Education of Young Children) accreditation.**

**FACT** **On average, child care centers have children in their care for 9 hours a day**

| CHILD CARE | MAINE State Number | Rate or Percent |
|---|---|---|
| TOTAL Children served through child care subsidies, SFY 2002; (as a % of all eligible children) | 12,739 | 19.9% |
| *TANF child care* | *3,111* | |
| *Slots* | *3,319* | |
| *Vouchers* | *6,309* | |
| TOTAL Number of licensed child care providers, December 2002 | 2,624 | |
| *Child Care Centers (as % of total providers)* | *700* | *26.7%* |
| *Child Care Homes (as % of total providers)* | *1,924* | *73.3%* |
| Head Start Program, SFY 2002 | | |
| Number of state and federally-funded children | 3,660 | |
| Estimated eligible children | 11,218 | |
| Estimated unmet need | 7,558 | 67.4% |

## Average range* of annual child care costs in Maine

Infant.....$5200-$8500
Toddler.....$4600-$7500
Preschooler.....$4600-$7800

*Rates vary by child care setting and geographic location

## LICENSED FAMILY CHILD CARE PROVIDERS

FACT | **Family Child Care Providers (also referred to as "licensed child care homes") work, on average, 60 hours per week for an average annual income of $19,800.**

### Educational Attainment

**Associates degree or less***

Family care providers.....88%
Assistants.....90%

* Highest level of educational attainment. Includes: AA in any field, Child Development Associates (CDA), High School Diploma/GED, Less than high school diploma.

### Benefits

**Percentage of providers that have these benefits through their FCC business:**

Health Insurance.....5%
Dental Insurance.....2%

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Child Care and Head Start; "Maine Child Care Market Rate and Workforce Study, September2002"*

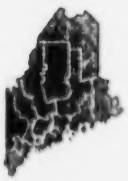
# County Profiles

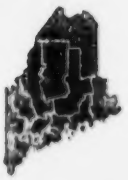
See Definitions & Sources (page 20) for detailed rate information.

| NATIONAL Rate or Percent | MAINE State Number | MAINE Rate or Percent | % change since last book | | ANDROSCOGGIN County Number | ANDROSCOGGIN Rate or Percent | AROOSTOOK County Number | AROOSTOOK Rate or Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH** | | | | |
| | 589 | 2.0 | 18% | Pediatricians, Family Practitioners, and General Practitioners, 2000 | 45 | 1.8 | 24 | 1.4 |
| | 445 | 0.3 | n/a | General practice dentists, 2002 | 38 | 0.4 | 16 | 0.2 |
| 83.2 | 11,973 | 88.1% | -1% | Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2000 | 1,051 | 92.4% | 650 | 89.5% |
| 7.6 | 819 | 6.0% | 0% | Low birth-weight infants, 2000 | 74 | 6.5% | 48 | 6.6% |
| 6.9 | 69 | 5.0 | -6% | Infant mortality rate, 1996-2000 | 7 | 6.1 | 4 | 5.1 |
| 2.3 | 46 | 2.0 | -3% | Child deaths (age 1-14), 1996-2000 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| 6.8 | 55.0 | 6.2 | 6% | Teen deaths (age 15-19), 1996-2000 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 0.9 |
| 5.3 | 43.2 | 4.9 | 9% | Teen violent deaths (age 15-19), 1996-2000 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 0.8 |
| .47 | 13 | 0.70 | 15% | Child and teen suicides (age 10-19), 1996-2000 | 1.2 | 0.81 | 1.0 | 0.92 |
| | 4,922 | 386.1 | 9% | Domestic assaults reported to police, 2001 | 640 | 616.6 | 263 | 355.7 |
| | 9,951 | 67.5 | -1% | Arrests of children (age 10-17), 2001 | 1,732 | 146.6 | 655 | 76.8 |
| | 152 | 1.0 | -14% | Arrests of children (age 10-17) for crimes against persons, 2001 | 23 | 1.9 | 9 | 1.1 |
| | | | | **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY** | | | | |
| 16.6% | 40,171 | 13.7% | -4% | Children in poverty, 2000 | 3,489 | 14.5% | 2,772 | 17.0% |
| 38% | 103,673 | 35.2% | n/a | Children in low-income families, 2000 | | 36.4% | | 45.7% |
| $40,696 | $36,902 | | 4% | Median household income, 1999 | $34,931 | | $29,003 | |
| $48,196 | $44,596 | | n/a | Median income of families with own children, 2000 | $42,286 | | $37,116 | |
| | 19,324 | 6.4% | 5% | Children on TANF, September 2002 | 2,464 | 9.9% | 1,354 | 8.1% |
| | 26,485 | 8.8% | -28% | Children receiving food stamps, January 2003 | 2,443 | 9.8% | 2,038 | 12.2% |
| | 63,098 | 31.2% | 4% | School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 2002-2003 | 5,664 | 36.0% | 5,720 | 47.0% |
| 4.8% | 27,100 | 4.0% | 14% | Unemployment rate, 2001 | 2,440 | 4.1% | 1,660 | 4.4% |
| | | | | **EDUCATION AND LEARNING** | | | | |
| | 12,575 | 85.9% | -1% | Public High School completion rate, Class of 2001 | | 82.7% | | 90.9% |
| 4.8% | 1,929 | 3.14% | -5% | Public High School dropouts, 2000-2001 | 229 | 4.49% | 63 | 1.66% |
| 63.3% | 8,382 | 66.2% | 2% | Public High School graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 2000-2001 | 649 | 64.6% | 564 | 69.5% |
| 13.0% | 36,580 | 16.0% | 1% | Individuals with disabilities age 3-21, 2001-2002 | 3,092 | 16.9% | 1,897 | 15.5% |
| | | | | **DEMOGRAPHICS** | | | | |
| | 1,274,923 | 100% | n/a | Total Population, 2000 estimate | 103,793 | | 73,938 | |
| | 70,726 | 5.5% | n/a | Under age 5 | 6,122 | | 3,730 | |
| | 230,512 | 18.1% | n/a | age 5-17 | 18,714 | | 12,990 | |
| | 790,283 | 62.0% | n/a | age 18-64 | 63,995 | | 44,667 | |
| | 183,402 | 14.4% | n/a | age 65 years and over | 14,962 | | 12,551 | |
| | 301,238 | 23.6% | n/a | age 0-17 | 24,836 | | 16,720 | |
| | 147,490 | 11.6% | n/a | age 10-17 | 11,816 | | 8,531 | |
| | 103,903 | 8.1% | n/a | age 18-24 | 9,455 | | 5,818 | |

| CUMBERLAND | | FRANKLIN | | HANCOCK | | KENNEBEC | | KNOX | | LINCOLN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County Number | Rate or Percent | County Number | Rate or Percent | County Number | Rate or Percent | County Number | Rate or Percent | County Number | Rate or Percent | County Number | Rate or Percent |
| 176 | 2.8 | 21 | 3.0 | 31 | 2.7 | 68 | 2.4 | 11 | 1.2 | 18 | 2.4 |
| 137 | 0.5 | 8 | 0.3 | 22 | 0.4 | 47 | 0.4 | 15 | 0.4 | 13 | 0.4 |
| 2,728 | 91.5% | 242 | 86.1% | 411 | 83.7% | 1,070 | 85.7% | 368 | 89.8% | 256 | 88.3% |
| 194 | 6.5% | 13 | 4.6% | 21 | 4.3% | 72 | 5.8% | 17 | 4.1% | 17 | 5.9% |
| 14 | 4.7 | 1 | 2.0 | 2 | 4.1 | 7 | 5.5 | 2 | 4.0 | 1 | 4.0 |
| 7.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| 8.0 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 9.2 | 2.2 | 10.5 |
| 6.2 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 8.6 |
| 2.8 | 0.80 | 0.2 | 0.42 | 0.2 | 0.29 | 0.6 | 0.35 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.34 |
| 1,039 | 391.2 | 103 | 349.5 | 134 | 258.7 | 507 | 432.9 | 106 | 267.6 | 55 | 163.6 |
| 1,748 | 60.3 | 267 | 75.0 | 306 | 51.4 | 948 | 68.0 | 351 | 79.9 | 99 | 25.2 |
| 26 | 0.9 | 12 | 3.4 | 8 | 1.3 | 5 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.5 |
| 5,790 | 9.5% | 1,274 | 18.7% | 1,409 | 12.5% | 3,769 | 13.8% | 1,083 | 12.5% | 1,026 | 13.9% |
| | 25.1% | | 46.5% | | 37.7% | | 36.1% | | 40.0% | | 37.4% |
| $43,177 | | $31,054 | | $35,413 | | $35,891 | | $35,873 | | $37,326 | |
| $55,370 | | $36,613 | | $41,074 | | $43,214 | | $40,467 | | $42,651 | |
| 3,451 | 5.6% | 540 | 7.8% | 397 | 3.4% | 1,555 | 5.6% | 495 | 5.6% | 297 | 3.9% |
| 3,721 | 6.0% | 653 | 9.4% | 696 | 6.0% | 2,753 | 9.9% | 699 | 7.9% | 656 | 8.6% |
| 8,902 | 19.9% | 1,658 | 40.6% | 2,088 | 28.5% | 5,437 | 30.8% | 1,470 | 32.0% | 1,480 | 31.3% |
| 3,380 | 2.3% | 930 | 6.4% | 1,310 | 4.5% | 2,460 | 4.0% | 590 | 2.9% | 530 | 2.9% |
| | 83.3% | | 88.4% | | 83.5% | | 87.9% | | 90.5% | | 81.9% |
| 309 | 2.62% | 25 | 1.50% | 92 | 4.02% | 109 | 1.94% | 84 | 3.54% | 28 | 3.91% |
| 1,800 | 74.6% | 237 | 66.6% | 262 | 56.3% | 836 | 70.7% | 282 | 58.8% | 95 | 62.1% |
| 6,225 | 14.2% | 761 | 15.0% | 1,648 | 18.9% | 3,482 | 17.4% | 1,179 | 24.7% | 898 | 11.6% |
| 265,612 | | 29,467 | | 51,791 | | 117,114 | | 39,618 | | 33,616 | |
| 15,443 | | 1,514 | | 2,516 | | 6,388 | | 2,082 | | 1,621 | |
| 46,519 | | 5,415 | | 9,027 | | 21,539 | | 6,777 | | 6,006 | |
| 168,326 | | 18,354 | | 31,963 | | 72,582 | | 23,927 | | 19,882 | |
| 35,324 | | 4,184 | | 8,285 | | 16,605 | | 6,832 | | 6,107 | |
| 61,962 | | 6,929 | | 11,543 | | 27,927 | | 8,859 | | 7,627 | |
| 29,012 | | 3,559 | | 5,958 | | 13,942 | | 4,394 | | 3,923 | |
| 22,324 | | 3,275 | | 3,825 | | 9,941 | | 2,496 | | 1,842 | |

# County Profiles, cont.





See Definitions & Sources (page 20) for detailed rate information.

| NATIONAL | MAINE | | % change since last book | | OXFORD | | PENOBSCOT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rate or Percent | State Number | Rate or Percent | | | County Number | Rate or Percent | County Number | Rate or Percent |
| | | | | **PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH** | | | | |
| | 589 | 2.0 | 18% | Pediatricians, Family Practitioners, and General Practitioners, 2000 | 15 | 1.1 | 61 | 1.8 |
| | 445 | 0.3 | n/a | General practice dentists, 2002 | 12 | 0.2 | 44 | 0.3 |
| 83.2 | 11,973 | 88.1% | -1% | Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2000 | 440 | 85.1% | 1,303 | 84.6% |
| 7.6 | 819 | 6.0% | 0% | Low birth-weight infants, 2000 | 28 | 5.4% | 104 | 6.8% |
| 6.9 | 69 | 5.0 | -6% | Infant mortality rate, 1996-2000 | 2 | 3.3 | 10 | 6.5 |
| 2.3 | 46 | 2.0 | -3% | Child deaths (age 1-14), 1996-2000 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 6.8 | 2.6 |
| 6.8 | 55.0 | 6.2 | 6% | Teen deaths (age 15-19), 1996-2000 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 6.3 |
| 5.3 | 43.2 | 4.9 | 9% | Teen violent deaths (age 15-19), 1996-2000 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| 47 | 13 | 0.70 | 15% | Child and teen suicides (age 10-19), 1996-2000 | 0.6 | 0.76 | 2.6 | 1.2 |
| | 4,922 | 386.1 | 9% | Domestic assaults reported to police, 2001 | 191 | 348.8 | 443 | 305.7 |
| | 9,951 | 67.5 | -1% | Arrests of children (age10-17), 2001 | 272 | 40.0 | 1,010 | 62.0 |
| | 152 | 1.0 | -14% | Arrests of children (age 10-17) for crimes against persons, 2001 | 6 | 0.9 | 13 | 0.8 |
| | | | | **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY** | | | | |
| 16.6% | 40,171 | 13.7% | -4% | Children in poverty, 2000 | 1,993 | 15.5% | 5,140 | 16.1% |
| 38% | 103,673 | 35.2% | n/a | Children in low-income families, 2000 | | 41.8% | | 38.5% |
| $40,696 | $36,902 | | 4% | Median household income, 1999 | $32,029 | | $34,340 | |
| $48,196 | $44,596 | | n/a | Median income of families with own children, 2000 | $39,704 | | $41,568 | |
| | 19,324 | 6.4% | 5% | Children on TANF, September 2002 | 1,266 | 9.6% | 2,439 | 7.4% |
| | 26,485 | 8.8% | -28% | Children receiving food stamps, January 2003 | 1,511 | 11.4% | 3,184 | 9.6% |
| | 63,098 | 31.2% | 4% | School children receiving subsidized school lunch, 2002-2003 | 4,041 | 38.2% | 7,588 | 33.4% |
| 4.8% | 27,100 | 4.0% | 14% | Unemployment rate, 2001 | 1,580 | 6.0% | 3,310 | 4.1% |
| | | | | **EDUCATION AND LEARNING** | | | | |
| | 12,575 | 85.9% | -1% | Public High School completion rate, Class of 2001 | | 85.9% | | 87.6% |
| 4.8% | 1,929 | 3.14% | -5% | Public High School dropouts, 2000-2001 | 118 | 3.89% | 256 | 3.35% |
| 63.3% | 8,382 | 66.2% | 2% | Public High School graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 2000-2001 | 349 | 59.1% | 1,101 | 66.9% |
| 13.0% | 36,580 | 16.0% | 1% | Individuals with disabilities age 3-21, 2001-2002 | 1,867 | 15.3% | 3,991 | 15.0% |
| | | | | **DEMOGRAPHICS** | | | | |
| | 1,274,923 | 100% | n/a | Total Population, 2000 estimate | 54,755 | | 144,919 | |
| | 70,726 | 5.5% | n/a | Under age 5 | 2,895 | | 7,768 | |
| | 230,512 | 18.1% | n/a | age 5-17 | 10,339 | | 25,332 | |
| | 790,283 | 62.0% | n/a | age 18-64 | 32,728 | | 92,899 | |
| | 183,402 | 14.4% | n/a | age 65 years and over | 8,793 | | 18,920 | |
| | 301,238 | 23.6% | n/a | age 0-17 | 13,234 | | 33,100 | |
| | 147,490 | 11.6% | n/a | age 10-17 | 6,805 | | 16,298 | |
| | 103,903 | 8.1% | n/a | age 18-24 | 3,558 | | 16,318 | |

| PISCATAQUIS | | SAGADAHOC | | SOMERSET | | WALDO | | WASHINGTON | | YORK | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County Number | Rate or Percent | County Number | Rate or Percent | County Number | Rate or Percent | County Number | Rate or Percent | County Number | Rate or Percent | County Number | Rate or Percent |
| 7 | 1.7 | 11 | 1.2 | 23 | 1.8 | 14 | 1.6 | 12 | 1.5 | 52 | 1.1 |
| 4 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.3 | 12 | 0.2 | 7 | 0.2 | 9 | 0.3 | 51 | 0.3 |
| 131 | 78.0% | 348 | 89.7% | 432 | 79.4% | 357 | 86.2% | 291 | 82.9% | 1,895 | 90.2% |
| 11 | 6.5% | 11 | 2.8% | 30 | 5.5% | 25 | 6.0% | 22 | 6.3% | 132 | 6.3% |
| 2 | 11.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 3 | 4.9 | 2 | 6.1 | 2 | 4.5 | 11 | 5.2 |
| 0.8 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 2.1 |
| 0.8 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 8.6 | 3.0 | 12.3 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 5.7 |
| 0.6 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| 0.2 | 0.77 | 0.2 | 0.40 | 0.6 | 0.79 | 0.6 | 1.17 | 0.2 | 0.41 | 1.0 | 0.40 |
| 55 | 319.1 | 174 | 494.1 | 215 | 422.5 | 107 | 294.9 | 94 | 277.0 | 796 | 426.3 |
| 147 | 67.5 | 233 | 53.0 | 377 | 59.4 | 95 | 22.0 | 150 | 38.7 | 1,561 | 70.5 |
| 6 | 2.8 | 3 | 0.7 | 11 | 1.7 | 1 | 0.2 | 6 | 1.5 | 21 | 0.9 |
| 730 | 18.5% | 1,130 | 12.7% | 2,478 | 20.4% | 1,660 | 19.2% | 1,748 | 23.0% | 4,680 | 10.3% |
| | 49.2% | | 33.3% | | 49.0% | | 45.2% | | 53.7% | | 26.8% |
| $28,492 | | $41,133 | | $30,112 | | $32,797 | | $26,230 | | $42,331 | |
| $35,168 | | $45,424 | | $35,849 | | $38,510 | | $32,398 | | $51,405 | |
| 301 | 7.5% | 353 | 3.9% | 1,085 | 8.6% | 574 | 6.5% | 669 | 8.6% | 2,082 | 4.5% |
| 531 | 13.2% | 632 | 7.0% | 1,905 | 15.2% | 1,013 | 11.5% | 1,037 | 13.3% | 3,017 | 6.5% |
| 1,518 | 47.1% | 1,540 | 29.5% | 3,844 | 42.4% | 2,303 | 42.2% | 2,657 | 54.1% | 7,188 | 23.7% |
| 550 | 6.7% | 520 | 3.2% | 1,950 | 7.6% | 970 | 4.0% | 1,320 | 8.1% | 3,670 | 3.6% |
| | 83.6% | | 86.4% | | 86.7% | | 86.2% | | 84.6% | | 88.7% |
| 35 | 4.72% | 91 | 4.34% | 88 | 3.41% | 47 | 3.17% | 53 | 3.63% | 302 | 3.31% |
| 86 | 58.1% | 234 | 54.9% | 289 | 52.5% | 194 | 68.2% | 204 | 64.2% | 1,200 | 66.3% |
| 317 | 8.5% | 1,394 | 19.5% | 1,958 | 19.0% | 1,128 | 21.1% | 1,013 | 17.9% | 5,728 | 15.7% |
| 17,235 | | 35,214 | | 50,888 | | 36,280 | | 33,941 | | 186,742 | |
| 826 | | 2,153 | | 2,883 | | 2,042 | | 1,727 | | 11,016 | |
| 3,208 | | 6,921 | | 9,680 | | 6,734 | | 6,054 | | 35,257 | |
| 10,206 | | 21,806 | | 31,047 | | 22,557 | | 20,304 | | 115,040 | |
| 2,995 | | 4,334 | | 7,278 | | 4,947 | | 5,856 | | 25,429 | |
| 4,034 | | 9,074 | | 12,563 | | 8,776 | | 7,781 | | 46,273 | |
| 2,179 | | 4,398 | | 6,342 | | 4,309 | | 3,878 | | 22,146 | |
| 974 | | 2,308 | | 3,538 | | 2,723 | | 2,701 | | 12,807 | |

# PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

## Child Health Insurance

**Children without health insurance, 1999-2001**
The estimated number and percent of related children age 0-17 who are not covered by any kind of public or private health insurance. Related children include a household head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as any other person age 0-17, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the household head. Three-year average (1999-2001).

*SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 2000 through 2002.*

**Low-income uninsured children, 2000**
The number of children age 0-17 who live in families with incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold (< 200% of poverty) who lack health insurance. The rate is calculated as a percent of all uninsured children.

*SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. Access data at http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census/*

**MaineCare Enrollments, SFY 2002**
Enrollment data from the MaineCare Decision Support System, by month, state fiscal year 2002.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Medical Services, MaineCare Decision Support System.*

## Child Health

**General Practice Dentists, 2002**
The number of licensed and active professionals who responded to the survey and indicated "General Practice" as their primary specialty in the Maine Cooperative Health Manpower Resource Inventory of Dentists, 2002; rate per 1,000.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, Maine Cooperative Health Manpower Resource Inventory.*

**Immunizations, 2001**
Data are from the National Immunization Survey, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These data represent the percent of children 19-35 months who have received "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, 4 doses of DTP (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis) vaccine, 3 doses of Poliovirus vaccine, and 1 dose of MMR (Measles-Mumps-Rubella) vaccine.

*SOURCE: Center for Disease Control and Preventions, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, August 3, 2002, 50, 637-641. National Immunization Survey, 2001: http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/NIS/01/TAB27-431_race_iap.htm*

**Individuals with Disabilities**
see EDUCATION AND LEARNING section

**Live births for which prenatal care began in the first trimester, 2000**
Number of live births in 2000 for which the mother began receiving prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy; as a percent of all live births.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 2000 national rate from Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics "Births: Final data for 2000." National vital statistics reports; vol. 50 no. 5. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_05.pdf*

**Low birthweight infants, 2000**
Live births occurring in calendar year 2000 in which the newborn weighed less than 2500 grams, (5.5 pounds); as a percent of total live births.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 2000 national rate from Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics "Births: Final data for 2000." National vital statistics reports; vol. 50 no. 5. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_05.pdf*

**Pediatricians, Family Practioners, and General Practitioners, 2000**
Licensed and Board Certified pediatricians, family practitioners, and general practitioners (allopaths/MDs and osteopaths/DOs) in Maine, 2000. Data from the Health Manpower Resource Inventory, a survey enclosed with relicensure application and returned on a voluntary basis by the licensee to the respective board (Board of Licensure in Medicine for MDs, and Board of Osteopathic Licensure for DOs). Overall in-state response rates were 96.4% for MDs and 94.9% for DOs. Rate per 1,000 children 0-17.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics, Maine Cooperative Health Manpower Resource Inventory, Physicians: 2000.*

**Teen Pregnancy**
see SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS section, "Teen Pregnancy"

**Well child clinic visits, SFY 2002**
Number of individual children under age 13 who visited either Public Health Nurse-run clinics or Women and Children Preventative Health Services at Maine General Medical Center-Waterville.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, Division of Community and Family Health*

**WIC Benefits, 2002**
Number of individuals receiving WIC (Women's, Infant's, Children's Supplemental Nutrition Program) benefits during calendar year 2002. WIC provides specific nutritious foods and nutrition education to low-income pregnant and breast-feeding women, infants and children up to age five. Recipients must be at or below 185% of poverty, and be at medical or nutritional risk.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, WIC Program, special data run.*

## Child Welfare

**Children in Department of Human Services care or custody, December 2002**
Children ordered into Department of Human Services custody as a result of a child protection hearing where the child is found to be in jeopardy, a juvenile hearing where it would be contrary to the child's health and welfare to remain in the care or custody of his parents, or a divorce and/or custody hearing where neither parent has been found able to provide a home in the best interest of the child. Count as of December, 2002; rate per 1,000 children age 0-17.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services.*

**Requests for child abuse and neglect services, 2001**
Any written or verbal requests made during calendar year 2001 for Child Protective Services intervention in a family situation on behalf of a child in order to assess or resolve problems being presented. Cases are screened

out when evidence of serious family problems or dysfunction was evident but the situation did not contain an allegation of abuse or neglect. Cases deemed appropriate for referral meet the standards contained in 22 MRSA, 4002 as defined under the definition for substantiated child abuse and neglect victims. Appropriate referrals not assigned due to lack of resources represent referrals that warrant Child Protective Services intervention but are not assigned because the office has reached the upper limits of its capacity to investigate and assess.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, Child Protective Services.*

**Substantiated child abuse and neglect victims, 2001**
The number of individual victims of child abuse and neglect in calendar year 2001 for whom assessment led to a finding of a threat to a child's health or welfare by physical, mental or emotional injury or impairment, sexual abuse or exploitation, deprivation of essential needs or lack of protection from these by a person responsible for the child (22 MRSA, 4002). Rate per 1,000 children age 0-17.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, Child Protective Services.*

## Injury and Mortality

**Child and teen suicides, 1996-2000**
Suicides of children age 10-19. Data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. Five-year average (1996-2000); rate per 10,000 children age 10-19 is reported for each county. Rate per 100,000 is reported in the state-level rates on page 6.

*SOURCE: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 1999 National rate from Centers for Disease Control, Wonder System, Mortality Query Results for ICD-10 codes X60-X84; children age 10-14, 15-19.*

**Child deaths, 1996-2000**
Deaths from all causes to children from age 1 through 14. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. Five-year average (1996-2000); rate per 10,000 children age 1-14.

*SOURCE: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics. 2000 National rate from National Center for Health Statistics, Leading Causes of Death, 2000, p.20, Table 3: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_15.pdf*

**Children in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury, 2001**
Number and percent of children age 0-19 in motor vehicle crashes with personal injury.

*SOURCE: Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, Maine Injury Prevention Program.*

**Infant mortality, 1996-2000**
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age in comparison to live births occurring during the same time period. The data are reported by place of residence, not place of death. Five-year average (1996-2000); rate per 1,000 live births.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 2000 national rate from Centers for Disease Control the National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 49, No. 8. Deaths: Final Data for 2000. Report is available on-line:*
*http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr49/nvsr49_08.pdf*

**Teen deaths, 1996-2000**
The number of deaths from all causes to children age 15 through 19. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place of death. Five-year average (1996-2000); rate per 10,000 children age 15-19.

*SOURCE: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 2000 National rate from National Center for Health Statistics, Leading Causes of Death, 2000, p.20, Table 3: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_15.pdf*

**Teen violent deaths, 1996-2000**
Deaths caused by homicide, suicide and accidents to children age 15 through 19. The data are reported by the child's place of residence, not the place where the death occurred. Five-year average (1996-2000); rate per 10,000 children age 15-19.

*SOURCE: Special tabulations, Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics; 1999 national rate from Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being, 2002.*

## Mental Health

**Hospital discharges for attempted suicide, 2001**
Number of inpatient hospital discharges of children age 0-19 with a principal diagnosis of an injury, and an E Code categorizing the cause of injury as suicide/self-inflicted (E950.0 – E959). Rate per 1,000 children age 0-19.

*SOURCE: Maine Health Data Organization, special data run.*

**Hospital discharges for mental health or substance abuse diagnoses, 2001**
Number of inpatient hospital discharges of children age 0-19 with a principal diagnosis of mental disease/disorder (MDC 19), alcohol/drug use or alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders (MDC 20). These data count hospitalizations, not individual children. Rate per 1,000 children age 0-19.

*SOURCE: Maine Health Data Organization, special data run.*

## Adolescent Health and Safety

**Children and adolescents using services of licensed alcohol and drug abuse treatment providers, 2001**
The total number of individual children age 0-14 and 15-19 using services provided by Maine alcohol and drug abuse treatment. These data represent total clients, and include clients with substance abuse, affected others (such as children of parents with substance abuse problems requiring therapy), and clients in for evaluation only.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services, Office of Substance Abuse, Treatment Data System.*

**Chlamydia cases, 2001**
Reported cases of chlamydia among Maine children and adolescents age 10-19; rate per 1,000 children age 10-19.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, HIV/STD Program.*

**Gonorrhea cases, 2001**
Reported cases of gonorrhea among Maine children and adolescents age 10-19; rate per 1,000 children age 10-19.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, HIV/STD Program*

**High school students reporting:**

- alcohol use within past 30 days, 2001
- marijuana use within past 30 days, 2001
- cigarette smoking within past 30 days, 2001
- at least one suicide attempt in the last year, 2001
- using a condom during last intercourse, 2001

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Education, Bureau of Instruction, 2001 Maine Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report. 2000 National rate from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - Centers for Disease Control: http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs/trend.htm*

**Homeless children**

see SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS section, under "Income"

**OUI Arrests, Licenses Suspensions and Convictions, 2001**

Arrests represent implied consent statistics from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles; numbers represent drivers under age 20 who took or refused to take a blood alcohol test, 2001. License suspensions are broken into administrative suspensions, issued by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, and suspensions issued by the courts. Convictions represent those drivers under age 20 convicted for Operating Under the Influence. All data are from calendar year 2001. Population numbers used to compute rates are the population of drivers under age 20.

*SOURCE: Department of the Secretary of State, Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Some data are available online at: http://www.state.me.us/sos/bmv/stats/statistics01.htm*

# SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS

## Income

**Children in homeless or emergency shelters, July, 2002**

Individual children age 0-17 staying in one of Maine's homeless or emergency shelters during July of 2002, with or without other family members. This number may include children whose primary residence is out of state. It is also important to note that not all of the state's homeless or emergency shelters admit children. Rate per 1,000 children age 0-17.

*SOURCE: Maine State Housing Authority*

**Children in low-income families, 2000**

The estimated number and percent of children age 0-17 who live in families with incomes less than twice the federal poverty threshold (< 200% of poverty). In 2000, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four was $17,603. Thus, "low-income" represents income of less than $35,206 for a family of four. At the county level, only percentages are reported.

*SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. Access data at http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census/*

**Children in poverty, 2000**

The estimated number and percent of children age 0-17 for whom poverty is determined. Poverty status is not determined for people in institutions, in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under age 15. Data are reported by county. In 2000, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $17,603.

*SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. Access data at http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census/*

**Children under age 5 in poverty, 2000**

The estimated number and percent of children under age 5 for whom poverty is determined. Poverty status is not determined for people in institutions, in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under age 15. In 2000, the poverty threshold for a typical family of four persons was $17,603.

*SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. Access data at: http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census/*

**Children in single-parent families, 2000**

The estimated percent of related children age 0-17 who live in families headed by a male or female person without a spouse present in the home. Related children include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, as well as other persons age 0-17, such as nieces or nephews, who are related to the family head.

*SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. Access data at: http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census/*

**Jobs that pay a livable wage, 2001**

The percentage of all jobs in Maine that paid what the Maine Economic Growth Council considers an annual livable wage for a family of two (assuming a single wage-earner) for calendar year 2001. This measure considers a livable wage to be 185% of the federal poverty threshold for a family of two. The 2001 poverty threshold for a family of two was $11,569. Therefore, a livable wage amounted to an annual salary of $21,403 for a family of two. Reported here is the percent of jobs that paid at least $21,403 per year. NOTE: Some research suggests a true livable wage is above 200% of poverty, or $23,138/year. 65% of jobs in Maine pay a livable wage according to that definition.

*SOURCE: Maine Development Foundation, special data analysis.*

**Median household income, 1999**

Estimated median household income by county in Maine. These estimates are modeled from combined census estimates, current population surveys (CPS), and other administrative and economic data. The median income is the dollar amount which divides the income distribution into two equal groups - half with income above the median and half with income below it.

*SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 1999 http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/stcty/c99_23.htm*

**Median income of families with own children, 2000**

The estimated median annual income for families with own children under age 18.

*SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Census Summary File 3. Access data at http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census/*

**Unemployed persons age 16 and over, annual average, 2001**

Percent is the average number of people in the civilian labor force, divided by the average number of unemployed people.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Labor Market Information Services, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS), Civilian Labor Force for Maine and Counties, 2001. Data are available online: http://www.maine.gov/labor/lmis/data/laus/mecty01.html*

*National data referenced are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS). Table 1: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over by region, division, and state, 2000-2001 annual average: http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/srgune.t01.htm*

## Income Supports

**Children receiving Food Stamps; January 2003**
Total number of children age 0-17 who were receiving Food Stamp benefits in January 2003.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence.*

**Children receiving TANF; September 2002**
The total number of children age 0-17 who were receiving Temporary Aid to Needy Families in September 2002.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence.*

**Children receiving Medicaid**
see PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH section, under "Child Health Insurance"

**Children receiving Subsidized School Lunch**
see EDUCATION AND LEARNING section

**Children served through child care subsidies**
see EDUCATION AND LEARNING, under "Child Care and Head Start"

**Child support enforcement, cases with collection, FY 2001**
The number of families with children for whom the state child support enforcement agency successfully collected child support payments due, as a percent of the total number of families on the agency's caseload during fiscal year 2001.

*SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement. Child Support Enforcement Fiscal Year 2001. Data Preview Report: Table 5 - Statistical Program Status, FY 2001*
*http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2002/reports/datapreview/table_5.html*

**Families headed by mothers receiving child support or alimony, 1998-2000**
The estimated percent of families headed by a woman with no spouse present and with one or more own children age 0-17 receiving either child support or alimony payments during the previous calendar year. Includes those receiving partial payment as well as those receiving full payment. There may be no child support award in place for many of these families. Own children include the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption. Three-year average (1998-2000).

*SOURCE: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March supplement), 1999 through 2001, as published in the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being, 2002.*

**State TANF and Food Stamp maximum benefit level as a percent of the Federal Poverty Level, 2002**
The percent of the 2002 Federal Poverty Guideline for a one-parent family of three persons (one parent, two children) covered by current-year state TANF (Temporary Aid to Needy Families) and Food Stamp Benefits. For a family of three, the 2002 Federal Poverty Guideline was $15,020, or $1,252/month. In Maine, the TANF maximum monthly grant for a family of three is $485. Therefore, the TANF maximum is 40% of the federal poverty guideline. A family of three receiving $485 in TANF benefits would receive a maximum monthly Food Stamp benefit of $366. The combined benefit of $851 is 68% of the Federal Poverty Guideline for a family of three.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence; Poverty Guidelines provided in the Federal Register, Vol. 66, No. 33, February 16, 2002, pp. 10695-10697. http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/02poverty.htm*

## Crime

**Arrests of children, 2001**
The annual arrest data counts all arrests of youth for offenses during calendar year 2001, including repeated offenses by the same individual. Rate per 1,000 children age 10-17.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001.*
*http://www.state.me.us/dps/cim/crime_in_maine/cim.htm*

**Arrests of children for crimes against persons, 2001**
Total number of arrests of children age 10-17 for crimes against persons including: murder and non-negligent manslaughter; forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; does not include other assaults. The annual arrest data count all arrests of youth for crimes against persons during calendar year 2001, including repeated offenses by the same individual. Rate per 1,000 children age 10-17.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001.*
*http://www.state.me.us/dps/cim/crime_in_maine/cim.htm*

**Domestic assaults reported to police, 2001**
Assaults reported to the police which were perpetrated by family or household members who are or were married or living together in a romantic relationship, natural parents of the same child (whether or not the couple ever lived together) or other adult family members related by blood or marriage. These are not unduplicated counts, and may include numerous assaults affecting the same individuals. Rate per 100,000 population.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reports, 2001.*

**OUI Arrests, License Suspensions, and Convictions**
see PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH section, under "Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Risk Behaviors"

## Teen Pregnancy

**Births to married teenage mothers as a percent of total live births, 2000**
Births are reported by the mother's place of residence at the time of birth.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.*

**Births to single teenage mothers as a percent of total live births, 2000**
Births are reported by the mother's place of residence at the time of birth.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.*

**Births to unmarried teenage mothers who have not completed 12 years of school, five-year average (1996-2000)**
Rate per 1,000 females age 10-19. The data reflect the mother's place of residence at the time of birth. They are averaged over a five-year period to smooth out annual fluctuations.

*SOURCE: Special tabulations by the Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.*

**Teen pregnancy rate**
Rate per 1,000 females age 10-17, 2000. All reported live births, induced abortions, and fetal deaths occurring to females age 10-17 during calendar year 2000.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.*

**Repeat teen pregnancies as a percent of total teen pregnancies, 2000**

The percent of females under age 20 who became pregnant during calendar year 2000 who had already been pregnant at least once before in their lives.

*SOURCE: Special tabulations by Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics.*

# EDUCATION AND LEARNING

**High School completion rate, Class of 2001**

The percentage of students who graduated from their high school, rather than dropping out of school sometime during their high school years. A separate completion rate is calculated for each graduating class, such as the "Class of 2001." Calculation of rate is as follows: Number of graduates in this High School class/(Number of graduates + Number of all dropouts during the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grade years of this graduating class).

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information: http://www.state.me.us/education/enroll/grads/grad.htm*

**High School dropouts, 2000-2001**

Any person who has withdrawn or been expelled from high school before graduation or completion of a program of studies, and who has not enrolled in another educational institution or program. Each local educational unit submits a dropout report to the Department of Education as of the last day of school, counting all students who dropped out during the previous calendar year. This calculation is referred to as an "event" dropout rate. Data represent the 2000-2001 school year, and are reported by county for public schools only.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information: http://www.state.me.us/education/enroll/dropouts/drop.htm. 2000 National rate from the National Center for Education Statistics, Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000. http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2002/2002114.pdf*

**High School graduates planning to attend post-secondary school, 2000-2001**

High school graduates (including regular diploma, other diploma or certificate of completion during the previous school year or subsequent summer school) who intend to or are enrolled full or part-time in post-secondary education, according to a survey administered by the local educational unit and submitted in the fall following graduation. The 2000 national rate, referred to as "Immediate Transition to College," reports the percentage of high school completers age 16-24 who were enrolled in any post-secondary education institution the October after completing high school. Because of the difference in age ranges represented by County and State versus National data, please exercise caution in making comparisons.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Education, Division of Management Information. Data are available on-line: http://www.state.me.us/education/enroll/grads/grad.htm. 2000 National rate from U.S. Department of Education, The Condition of Education 2002, Appendix 1, Supplemental Tables, Indicator 20: Immediate Transition to College. Data available on-line: http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2002/2002025_App1.pdf*

**Individuals with disabilities, 2001-2002**

The number and percent of students enrolled in schools and individual education programs in Maine who are aged 3 through 21 and have disabilities requiring the provision of special education services during the 2001-2002 school year. The count is taken as of December 1 of the school year, and reflects special education enrollment on that one date. The child count is completed by school administrative units, approved state operated/state supported school and Child Development Services sites. Reported as percent of total resident enrollment in public and private schools, as of October 1, 2001. National rate represents children age 0-21 during the 1999-2000 school year.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Education, Office of Special Services. Data are available on-line: "State and County Totals by Exit Data" http://www.state.me.us/education/speced/EFS05/public_reports. National rate from the National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics 2001, Chapter 2: Elementary and Secondary Education, Table 53.*

**Children receiving subsidized school lunches, 2002-2003**

The National School Lunch Program is a meal entitlement plan primarily funded through federal dollars. All elementary and junior high schools are required to participate in the program. In Maine, high schools have the option of participating. Children are eligible for free school lunches if their family income does not exceed 130% of the federal poverty level. They are eligible for reduced price school lunches if their family income falls between 130% and 185% of the federal poverty level. Data represent the 2002-2003 school year.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Education, School Nutrition Program. Data are available on-line: http://thor.dafs.state.me.us/pls/doe_sfsr/eddev.ed534.ed534_parameters*

## Child Care and Head Start

**Children served through child care subsidies, SFY 2002**

The number of children served through TANF child care, slots and vouchers, during State Fiscal Year 2002 (July 1, 2001 – June 30, 2002). Children up to age 12 are eligible for subsidized child care if their parents are working or in education training, and have incomes at or below 85% of the state median income. Eligibility estimates provided by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Division of Contracted Community Services*

**Head Start Program, SFY 2002**

Total number of state and federally funded children in Head Start program throughout the state of Maine. Head Start provides comprehensive child development and supportive services to low-income preschool children and their families. Eligible children were estimated as the number of children under age 5 in poverty. Unmet need was calculated by subtracting the number of funded children from the estimate of eligible children.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Division of Contracted Community Services.*

**Number of licensed child care providers, as of December 2002**

Number of child care centers and child care homes licensed in the state of Maine.

*SOURCE: Maine Department of Human Services, Division of Contracted Community Services.*

*Photo by Kathy VanGorder*

## Acknowledgements

The publication of the annual KIDS COUNT Data Book would not be possible without the cooperation of the state and non-state agencies that track the data highlighted in this report.

We would like to thank the following staff and their agencies for sharing these important data with the Maine KIDS COUNT project this year:

| NAME | ORGANIZATION |
|---|---|
| Mary Anderson | Maine Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reporting |
| Dean Bailey | Maine Department of Human Services, Maine Injury Prevention Program |
| Ron Bansmer | Maine Department of Human Services, WIC program |
| Howard Beach | Maine Department of the Secretary of State, Bureau of Motor Vehicles |
| Robin Bickford | Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Medical Services |
| Carole Cochran | South Dakota KIDS COUNT |
| Brenda Corkum | Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics |
| Victoria Cunningham | Maine Health Data Organization |
| Patrick Dow | Maine Department of Education, Division of Information Management |
| Sue Downes | Maine Department of Human Services, HIV/STD Program |
| Carolyn Drugge | Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Child Care and Head Start |
| Joni Foster | Maine Department of Education, HIV Education |
| Craig Freshley | Maine Development Foundation |
| Michele Grant | Maine Department of Public Safety |
| Kim Haggan | Maine Department of Human Services, Office of Data, Research and Vital Statistics |
| Dana Hall | Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services |
| Mary Henderson | Maine Equal Justice Partners |
| John T. Kierstead | Maine Department of Education, Office of Special Services |
| Melanie Lanctot | Maine Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services, Office of Substance Abuse; Treatment Data System |
| Rose Masure | Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Family Independence |
| Robert S. McIntyre | Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy |
| Mary Moody | Maine Department of Education, School Nutrition Program |
| Janet Morrissette | Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health, Division of Community and Family Health |
| Robert Pronovost | Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Child/Family Services |
| Christopher St. John | Maine Center for Economic Policy |
| Nancy Stein | Family Planning Association of Maine |
| Gene Stanton | Maine Health Data Organization |
| John Wainer | Maine State Housing Authority |



*Please feel free to copy all or portions of this report.*
*We welcome its further dissemination, but please acknowledge Maine KIDS COUNT 2003 Data Book in any reproductions, quotations or use.*



*Additional copies are available for $12 each. Contact mainekids@mekids.org, (207) 623-1868 x 202*
*or send a check to:*
*Maine Children's Alliance, 303 State Street, Augusta, ME 04330 ATTN: KIDS COUNT Data Book Order*

The Maine Kids Count 2003 Data Book is generously funded by:

The Annie E. Casey Foundation

verizon

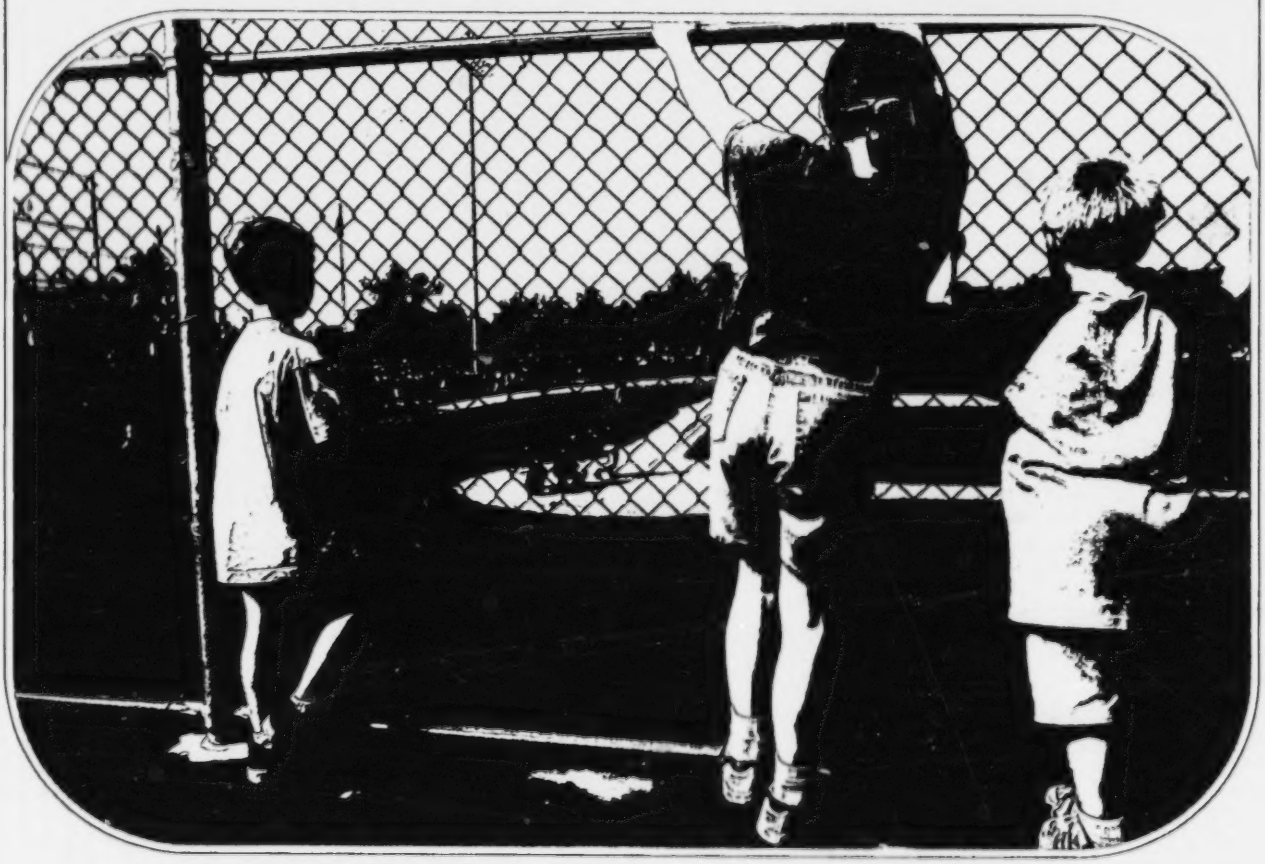
Anthem.

In Maine, Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield is a trade name of Anthem Health Plans of Maine, Inc., an independent licensee of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association.
® Registered marks of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association.

Fleet

The Libra Foundation

Bangor Daily News
It's what you need. To know.



Maine Children's Alliance

Maine KIDS COUNT is a project of the Maine Children's Alliance, a multi-issue, nonpartisan, nonprofit advocacy organization whose mission is to be a strong and powerful voice for Maine's children.

303 State Street, Augusta, Maine 04330 • Tel: (207) 623-1868 • Fax: (207) 626-3302 • MAINEKIDS@mekids.org • www.mekids.org

**U.S. Department of Education**
*Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)*
*National Library of Education (NLE)*
*Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)*

# NOTICE

## Reproduction Basis

| | |
|---|---|
| X | This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form. |
| | This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket"). |



P2031081